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out and exudes a blue juice. The spores are ochraceous, a little oblique and .007 mm. long.

LACTARIUS ICHORATUS. *Botsch*. This species, I believe, is new to the record in this country. We added six new figures of *Lactarii* to our collection.

BOLETUS PURPUREUS, *Fr.* All the *Boleti* furnish gorgeous paintings. This one is a brilliant red with white flesh changing to blue.

BOLETUS ——— near *Russellii*, Frost, but the spores are something enormous, measuring .018 X .009 mm. It is awaiting Prof. Chas. H. Peck's determination.

BOLETUS RETIPES, *B. & C.* Mr. Berkeley would have better said *puberulent* than "pulverulent" in his description. I found no specimens with gray or brown pilei, so am disposed to consider *B. ornatipes*, Peck, a good species; nevertheless the two are very closely related. The spores are bright yellow, the same as the flesh. I give .011 X .0056 mm. for their measurement.

FISTULINA HEPATICA, *Huds.*, might be found growing at the base of nearly every chestnut tree; the specimens were often perfectly magnificent. Dodham says "No fungus yields a richer gravy, and though rather tough, when grilled it is scarcely to be distinguished from broiled meat." We, however, would express a decided preference for Mrs. Lewis' broiled chicken.

HYDNUM. The species of this genus were very numerous; here is the list of conspicuous ones:

H. imbricatum, Linn.
diffRACTUM, Berk.
infundibulum, Sw.
velutinum, Fr.
zonatum, Botsch.
adustum, Schw.
coralloides, Scop.

H. repandum, Linn.
suaveolens, Scop.
aurantiacum, A. & S.
cirrhatum, Pers.
glabrescens, B. & Rav.
flabelliforme, Berk.

The specimens of most of these were very fine indeed; I never before saw such large *H. repandum*. Linn. A figure of one lies before me; the pileus measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, the stipe is 3 in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. They evidently grow much finer down south.

CLAVARIA. Species of this genus were numerous; among them *C. rufescens*, Schaef., with its rosy tips. *C. formosa*, Pers., I here saw for the first time.

SCLERODERMA GEASTER, *Fr.* We thought we had some new and singular *Geaster*; but a view of the large fluffy spores under the microscope immediately revealed a *Scleroderma*.—A. P. MORGAN, *Cincinnati, O.*

Notes from Franconia.

To a botanist who has to teach all the winter, the summer vacation offers especial charms. He plans out in the previous winter how and where he shall spend it, and furbishes up his armor and appointments in the shape of *vasculum* and portfolio. My last summer

was spent in two very distinct regions, the Highlands of the Hudson, and the Franconia Valley of New Hampshire. At West Point I collected for about ten days and under the guidance of Mr. Edward S. Denton, visited some excellent localities. My friend showed me his corner for *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, a wild nook on a mountain side amidst a confusion of boulders, and densely shaded with forest growth. Here in a perfect tangle of ferns we refreshed the inner man preparatory to a further jaunt. A mile's walk took us to the opening of the famed "ravine" on Crow's Nest, which, however, we did not ascend. As I have been familiar with it from childhood, I will say that it is one of the richest spots for collecting in that whole interesting region. In one scramble up the steep sides of the cascade, I have often found in May, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Orchis spectabilis*, *Cypripedium pubescens*, *Asarum Canadense*, *Menispermum*, *Mitella diphylla*, *Allium tricoccum* and many other beauties. My father made a thorough study of this mountain, and his old copy of Bigelow, which I possess, is enriched with many notes and drawings of the plants there found. I saw at West Point this summer on the cliffs near the river, solid beds of *Opuntia* in full flower. Nothing could surpass the loveliness of their lemon-yellow blossoms. I collected *Ptelea trifoliata* for the first time, and imagine that this is rather far north for it to grow. *Vincetoxicum nigrum* was abundant in several places. Mr. Denton intended showing me the tamarack swamp, where he has found some rare things, but heavy rains interfered with our plans.

I arrived in Franconia about the 6th of July, and at once began to collect in that famed region. It goes without saying that it is surprisingly unlike my field here in Rhode Island. The absence of many familiar deciduous trees at once impressed me. There were no chestnuts or oaks, for instance, nor do I remember seeing a single hickory. In place of these were birches of all kinds, the paper-birch being especially conspicuous; spruces without end, and tall white pines that had I not seen the coniferous forests of the Pacific slope would have quite astonished me by their size. Even at this late date I was in time to collect *Linnea borealis*, and all summer long the pretty *Oxalis Acetosella* made the woods gay with its pink bells. By following up the Copper Mine Brook to Bridal Veil Falls, I could secure these spring flowers in all states of progress, the elevation giving a wide range of climatal conditions. Later, the beds of *Moneses uniflora* were simply ravishing. I found also a few specimens of *Pyrola minor*. I checked off during the summer in an old Manual the plants seen and identified, and have many as yet unstudied. This list, which is much too long for publication in the GAZETTE, I sent to the *Appalachian Club*. I was within easy reach of the famous Flume, of Echo Lake, Kinsman's Flume, and Mount Lafayette. I have already sent you a note concerning my red-letter day up among the alpine on this old monarch. I only regret that I did not spend a week near the summit,

for nearly everything I secured was precious.

I have for some time been especially interested in mosses, and here I found myself in their chosen home. They cushioned the rocks and trees, and often hung over the treacherous holes between the cliffs, drooping in masses like snow from the eaves of a house. They were embarrassing from their multitude. Any one mat that was dug up contained always a number of species interlaced. I shall have work for months in disentangling and naming them.

These few notes, I am aware, contain no information, but are given in hope that they may serve, perhaps, to call up to the minds of some a pleasant picture of two beautiful regions. I hope others of your readers may yet have an opportunity to dwell, as I did, for two months, among these magnificent mountains, and to contribute a little more knowledge of a flora so rich and fascinating.

—W. W. BAILEY, *Brown University*.

GENERAL NOTES.

Lactuca Scariola, L.—I collected *Lactuca Scariola*, L., in Cleveland, Ohio, August 11, 1882.—R. S. HUBBARD.

Gentiana crinita.—In the November number of the GAZETTE, Mr. Davenport calls attention to albinism in *Gentiana crinita*. I have several times in former years seen cases of this. One superb plant which I found near Diamond Hill, R. I., about two years ago, had thirty or more blossoms, all pure white. I have this year had a white specimen sent me from near Providence. I should have noticed these before, had I not in one instance, been informed that cases of albinism were too trivial to report. If so good a botanist as Mr. Davenport considers them of consequence, I shall at least be in excellent company.—W. W. BAILEY, *Providence, R. I.*

Lactuca Scariola, L.—Mr. Foerste's suggestion, in the November No. of the GAZETTE, respecting the probability of this plant being naturalized in Wisconsin, had already been verified. In Aug. 1880, I met with it, well established, along a road side, in Mukwanago, about 40 miles west of Milwaukee. In August of last year, I found it growing in abundance along R. R. tracks and upon the banks of the Maumee River, in the City of Toledo, O., and, in October last, I again met with it, growing near the Cattle Yards, at East Buffalo. To all these places it had evidently "come to stay." Doubtless, however, it had reached E. Buffalo as an adventive from the West.—DAVID F. DAY, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Ejection of the Seed in *Cereus Emoryi*, Engelm.—I have a plant of *Cereus Emoryi* which produced last summer three flowers at the apex of a previous year's stem. Not being familiar with the species, the